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pages, should appeal especially to those readers whose intellectual wings are trained only to short flights. The volume is not overburdened with statistical tables, but those which are needed are usually found in the right place. The appendix comprises about thirty-seven pages of literary *curiosa*, statistics, and bibliography. The index is satisfactory.

CHARLES W. RAMSDELL

Caribbean interests of the United States. By Chester Lloyd Jones, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1916. 379 p. \$2.50 net)

This volume is not a history of the American tropics, nor is it a mere travelogue interspersed with random statistics. It is an illuminating study, based partly on personal observation, of some social and economic phases of present day life in the Caribbean. Occasionally the author touches upon political conditions when necessary to explain the purport of his economic data. In his hands the Monroe doctrine seems almost wholly an economic policy; American intervention becomes the certain forerunner of commercial prosperity.

The facts presented appear to justify this economic emphasis. Certain tropical products, notably the banana and other fruits, have given a new emphasis to international trade in Central America and the West Indies. Older products such as sugar, coffee, and tobacco have assumed a new importance with greater political stability and the influx of foreign capital. New and improved facilities for transportation have rendered these products and other resources more available and at the same time, as in the case of petroleum, more desirable in themselves. To crown all the completion of the Panama canal promises, with the restoration of normal conditions, to break up the commercial isolation that for half a century has retarded progress in the American Mediterranean.

Two chapters are devoted to the general importance of the Caribbean and the development therein of American influence. Then follows a discussion of the political and commercial conditions in the various European colonies, of which those of Great Britain are the most important. The Danish West Indies have changed their nationality since the appearance of the book and Mr. Charles H. Sherrell would have us believe that a like change would benefit the other remaining European dependencies, their present owners, and the United States. At any rate the author is content to make it appear that our country is bound to get the lion's share of profit from them all, as well as from the independent republics and protectorates of the region. A mutual dependence between American capital and staple agricultural products has produced wonderful effects during the past twenty years and these factors seem destined to exert a more profound influence in the immediate future.

Mr. Lloyd's chapters dealing with Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, and the two northern republics of South America briefly review the salient facts of contemporary politics, as does the longer chapter on Central America. More important, in this respect, are the chapters dealing with the revolt of Panama and the later controversies over tolls and the fortification of the canal zone. The arrangement of arguments pro and con upon these two controverted issues is helpful, and likewise the summary of our strained relations with Colombia. The author closes with eight general chapters in which he shows the economic dependence of the Caribbean area upon outside capital, the international importance of trade in its leading products, especially oil and bananas, and the desirability of its chief harbors as naval bases, especially since the completion of the Panama canal.

The emphasis upon material resources may seem to render the book an exposition in "dollar diplomacy," but its arrangement and its few political discussions will be of assistance in organizing the recent history of a region whose chance records have proved so difficult to annalist and teacher. Those who give courses in American diplomacy or in the history of Latin America will value the work for supplementary reading. Enough statistical information appears to meet the demands of classes in commercial geography. The frequent citations to source material, including consular reports, a classified bibliography that is up to date in both its book lists and periodical literature, and a map showing in detail the entire area add further to the serviceableness of the volume. It is worthy of a place along with the works of Bonsall, Hill, and others, who in recent years have followed Froude into the American Mediterranean.

I. J. Cox

Japanese conquest of American opinion. By Montaville Flowers, M.A.

(New York: George H. Doran company, 1917. 272 p. \$1.50 net)

Montaville Flowers, of Monrovia, California, an orchardist and Chau-tauqua lecturer, has very decided views concerning the Japanese people and the undesirability of admitting them to residence in any white man's land. He therefore believes that the agitation and resulting legislation in California was absolutely wise and proper and he is convinced that the American people east of the Sierra Nevada mountains are either uninformed or grossly misinformed on this subject. This misinformation is due, in his opinion, to the pernicious activities of certain Japanese and American agencies. The former are the Japanese writers and press bureaus, the latter are the American peace societies, the Federal council of churches, and such individuals as Sidney L. Gulick, Hamilton Holt, Lindsay Russell, Francis G. Peabody, and the late Hamilton Wright Mabie. Realizing and fearing "the unmeasured power of money and